

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVII, No. 149

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—Hermann.

MILTON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Bohemians.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—The Bohemians.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, 84 Broadway.—The Old Guard.

LAURA KENNE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—The Old Guard.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—The Old Guard.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—The Old Guard.

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CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday petitions were presented respecting the alleged seizure of a vessel and cargo, asking indemnification therefor, and from a female slave whose name had been omitted from the emancipation list. The bill for the better organization of the Adjutant General's Department was reported back from the Military Committee. Resolutions were offered that the Secretary of War communicate to the Senate a copy of General Hooker's official report of the battle of Williamsburg; that the Secretary of the Interior furnish a copy of the correspondence with the War Department respecting the imprisonment of soldiers in the District Penitentiary, together with a copy of the District Attorney's opinion thereon; and that an inquiry into the expediency of donating lands for the benefit of antislavery societies be made by the Committee on Public Lands. After some discussion upon the Agricultural College bill, the Tax bill was taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

There was no session of the House of Representatives yesterday, that body having adjourned over until Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Colt's Army Band, escorted by the Light Guard, serenaded Mrs. George B. McClellan, in Hartford, Conn., on the 26th inst.

The old Massachusetts Sixth regiment, on their way to Washington, insist on marching along their way to Baltimore.

Mr. Solomon Sturges, the wealthy banker of Chicago, has been declared insane by a competent jury.

The Grand Jury of the General Sessions were discharged yesterday for the term, after having presented a batch of indictments. The case of Robert W. Butler, who put in a special plea for an alleged violation of the Concert Saloon act, was submitted to Judge McCunn by Mr. Brady, without argument, on an intimation by the Assistant District Attorney that the prosecution had nothing to say upon the matter. Counsel will submit printed points to the Judge, who will furnish a decision as soon as he thoroughly investigates the constitutionality of the law. A very interesting case of grand larceny was tried in the afternoon. Patrick Kane, a raw looking young Irishman, was placed at the bar, charged with obtaining \$100 in gold coin from Cyrus Tiffany, a native of Iowa. The complainant gave a detailed statement of the manner in which the money was obtained, stating that on the 14th of May he met the accused at Albany and accompanied him to New York, he having learned that Tiffany was going to California. When they arrived at New York they stopped at Crook's Hotel, and on the following day the "confidence man" represented to Tiffany that he wanted to pay for a bill of goods, and as his "drafts" could not be changed in California, where he was also going, he wanted him to give him \$100 in gold. Tiffany complied, and in a few moments got the slip, and woke up to the fact that he had been swindled. Three days after Tiffany saw a man in Chatham street whom he charged with robbing him, and caused him to be arrested. The keeper of the hotel said that the prisoner was the man; but Mr. Spencer called four witnesses, who swore that on the night of the alleged robbery Kane was at his boarding house in Washington street. The jury, however, believed the witnesses for the prosecution, and convicted the prisoner, who was remanded for sentence.

The stock market improved yesterday, partly on the news of the evacuation of Corinth by the Union forces, and closed quite firm. Governments sold at 105, an advance of fully one per cent, and 7.30 notes at 105 1/2. Confidence appears to be reviving and speculation to be recovering strength after the recent lull. Money was very easy; call loans, 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. Exchange at 124 1/2, gold, 105 1/2.

The cotton market opened in the morning with an uneasy feeling and some irregularity in quotations, but the news of the evacuation of Corinth imparted more confidence to dealers and rallied prices from the apprehension that the event might tend to prolong the war. There was also increased activity in the sales, which embraced about 1,200 to 1,500 bales, closing on the basis of 20c. a 31c. for middling uplands, the latter figure mostly for even lots. Common to fair grades of shipping flour were firm and without change of moment in price, while medium and ordinary extra brands were dull. The sales were moderate, and chiefly to the home trade. Common grades of wheat were heavy, and prices favored purchasers, while good to prime qualities were rather firmer. Corn was in good request, with tolerably free sales, at 45c. a 46c. for Western mixed, in store and delivered, with Western yellow, a little mixed, at 50c., and Jersey yellow at 53c. a 54c. Pork was quite dull, with sales of new mess at \$12, and \$10 a \$10 1/2 for prime. Sugar was less active, while prices were steady, and sales confined to about 300 hbls., and 90 boxes. Coffee was quiet; a sale of 300 mats of Java was made at 25c. Freight was easier, with some less offering. To Liverpool corn was engaged at 9d., in ship's bags, and 9d. a 9 1/2d. for wheat, in bulk and bags, and flour at 2s. 3d.; and wheat to London was taken at 10 1/2d., in bulk; and to Havre wheat in shippers' bags was taken at 20c. and tobacco at 50c.

Evacuation of Corinth.—The Movements and Designs of the Rebels.

The news of the evacuation of the rebel stronghold of Corinth created in this city yesterday quite a breeze of excitement, and every variety of speculation and conjecture as to the present designs and plans of Jeff. Davis and the movements of his armies.

The prevailing idea was that if Beauregard had abandoned Corinth it was because he had transferred a large proportion of his army to Richmond. There is, too, some plausibility in this theory, if we may judge from recent events and revelations in Virginia. While General McClellan's powerful army is close upon Richmond, and is steadily and solidly approaching nearer to Gen. Halleck to march down from the north via Corinth. At all events the rebels thus gain time, and unless they are, as General Halleck supposes, "in force upon his flank," no news of great interest need be looked for from this quarter for some time. Our map will illustrate very plainly the whole scene of the late operations around Corinth.

We give in another column a highly graphic account from our special correspondent of the release of fourteen hundred Union prisoners from Salisbury, North Carolina, and their arrival at Newbern. The soldiers so released, however, do not include a single commissioned officer. Colonel Corcoran and all the officers are still retained as hostages at Salisbury. The prisoners are on their way North, and a full list of their names will be found in our columns to-day.

Our despatches from General Banks' column at Williamsport contain some very interesting details of the causes and circumstances of his recent retreat from Virginia. It would appear that communication with the enemy as to the movements of our troops was freely held by a woman, well known at Martinsburg, and that she was observed subsequently at Front Royal—where the attack of the rebels was commenced—making signals to the enemy from a hill in the vicinity. Although suspected by our officers of meditating mischief, she contrived to evade punishment by an assumption of innocence and the absence of positive proof against her.

We publish some additional news from New Orleans to-day, showing the manner in which General Butler deals with the bankers and brokers in that city.

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But whatever the designs of the rebels may be, East or West, we see from their recent operations, from Winchester back among the Virginia mountains almost to Kentucky, that they exceed us in numbers at every point of collision. It follows that if, with half a million of soldiers in the field, we cannot spare enough from other quarters to overwhelm at every point the rebels in Virginia, the President has acted very wisely in calling for more troops from our loyal and patriotic people to supply all these deficiencies in Virginia, from General Banks to General Fremont. We hope, therefore, that the President will encourage the splendid volunteering now going on until at least two hundred thousand additional troops are in the field; for then we can so strengthen our surrounding cordon of armies in every quarter as to enable them to move all together upon the beleaguered enemy, and, in a single dash, to crush out this rebellion and utterly destroy its means for any further resistance, even of guerilla warfare.

We are prepared, meantime, for such news from General Halleck and General McClellan at any moment as will substantially end this war; but the complete work will only be the more speedily and cheaply accomplished with an additional army force of two or three hundred thousand men. They can be raised in thirty days. Our late expensive reverses are due to the malign influences, intrigues and schemes of the abolition faction of Congress against General McClellan. We have had enough of this. Now let us go forward and put down at once this rebellion, and thus put an end to these abolition schemes for the demoralization of our army and the overthrow of the Union and the government.

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THE TRIBUNE'S GEN FACTORY.—We have a long account from our Williamsport correspondent of a visit to Greeley's gun manufactory, at Eagle village, Connecticut. We have no room for our correspondent's letter to-day; but it appears that Greeley has obtained a second contract for forty thousand more muskets, and that there is no machinery at all in the factory building, as poor Greeley has turned contract broker and sublet his jobs. None of the guns have been finished, and consequently none have gone off yet. When they do go off there will be a big explosion somewhere.

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There is nothing to eat for his army of 150,000 men to the eastward, or we might assume that he has been and is moving it to form a junction with the rebel army of Richmond. We dare say that the chief object of these late rebel raids in the Shenandoah valley and in the mountains of Virginia farther west was the capture of our depots of provisions at various points; for the rebel army at Richmond is upon short rations. If we may judge from the famine prices of provisions of all descriptions there, as published in the Richmond newspapers.

But whatever the designs of the rebels may be, East or West, we see from their recent operations, from Winchester back among the Virginia mountains almost to Kentucky, that they exceed us in numbers at every point of collision. It follows that if, with half a million of soldiers in the field, we cannot spare enough from other quarters to overwhelm at every point the rebels in Virginia, the President has acted very wisely in calling for more troops from our loyal and patriotic people to supply all these deficiencies in Virginia, from General Banks to General Fremont. We hope, therefore, that the President will encourage the splendid volunteering now going on until at least two hundred thousand additional troops are in the field; for then we can so strengthen our surrounding cordon of armies in every quarter as to enable them to move all together upon the beleaguered enemy, and, in a single dash, to crush out this rebellion and utterly destroy its means for any further resistance, even of guerilla warfare.

LIGHT BREAKING IN.—The Tribune, in its leader of yesterday, has made the remarkable discovery that the aggregate number of troops in the federal army is unequal to the exigencies of the campaign. McClellan, Halleck, Banks, McDowell, Hunter, Mitchell, Curtis—we wonder it did not include Fremont—have, it admits, all been hampered for the want of men. But for the influence of the Tribune and its abolitionist co-workers in Congress which was brought to bear on the War Department to stop further enlistments we should have heard nothing of this complaint. We have repeated the first fruits of their spite against McClellan and